

# THE HERALD

Issued Every Thursday Morning

Edited and Published by

HENRY R. FRENCH,

To whom all communications must be addressed, post-paid.

## TERMS.

If paid strictly in ADVANCE, - \$1.75  
If not paid in advance, - - - - 2.00  
At the end of the year, - - - - 2.50

## D. A. B. DUKE

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Georgetown and vicinity.  
He has removed his office to Main street between the Livery Stable and Georgetown Hotel, with Dr. Keene, where he can be found during the day; at night he can be found at the Georgetown Hotel.

Jan 26, 1854

## TEXAS

### REAL ESTATE BROKERAGE Collecting & Land Agency.

RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO., ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, AUSTIN CITY, TEXAS. HOMES IN TEXAS AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this agency.

Registers of land for sale in all parts of the state, full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions; also registers of town and city lots. Land located, bought and sold.

Claims against the state or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans or any of the northern cities, if desired.

A thorough and intimate knowledge of the country and the land system insures superior locations and the best titles.

Strangers looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this agency.

Registers open for examination.

Office on Congress Avenue.

D. C. FREEMAN, Jr., N. C. RAYMOND, G. R. FREEMAN.

June 29, 1854-16 hy.

## REVOLUTION IN TEXAS.

It will be remembered, that, in the beginning of her revolution, in 1836, Texas offered large bounties in land to volunteers to serve in her armies.

We can now offer, to the survivors, and heirs of those who thus served, the recovery of all the lands promised by the Government of Texas.

We are also prepared to prosecute all Texas land claims regardless of date or character, whether SPANISH, MEXICAN, OF AMERICAN BOUNTY, SCRIPT, OR HEADRIGHT. Having complete access to the Master rolls, Maps, Records, and other documents in the Public Offices at Austin city, we enjoy superior advantages for investigations of all kinds in regard to claims.

We will give particular attention to the recovery of LANDS illegally sold, for TAXES OR otherwise, and to estates which have suffered from inattention or mismanagement of agents or administrators.

To persons having LAND CERTIFICATES FOR LOCATION, we can offer particular inducements.

Our thorough and intimate knowledge of the vacant lands and surveys of the state, obtained from personal inspection, insures the most favorable locations, and perfect titles.

LONG EXPERIENCE, and close attention to the LAND SYSTEM and an accurate knowledge of the different classes of titles, together with the large amount of land registered in one office for sale, enables us to furnish prompt and reliable information, and assistance to persons desiring good homes, and to afford superior advantages to those wishing to make safe and profitable investments.

We are offering for SALE LANDS in every part of the state—improved and unimproved, of every variety, and in tracts to suit purchasers; also town and city lots—in short every kind of real estate on the most favorable terms.

To PERSONS having land in TEXAS for sale, we would say, that we keep books, in which are registered descriptions [furnished by the owners, or obtained by personal inspection] and full exhibits of title &c. of all tracts to be sold, thus furnishing a cheap and effective mode of advertisement. If desired, we will examine land in any part of the state, ascertain its value, and report faithfully. Registering for one dollar.

We invite the attention of MERCHANTS, and individuals to our office—as furnishing a speedy and effective mode of collecting.

By activity, energy, and fidelity to the interest of our employers we hope to merit the confidence of the business Public.

Office on Congress Avenue.

RAYMOND, FREEMAN, & Co.

June 29, 1854-16 hy.

## DAKERREOTYPES.

### BANCROFT & BRO.

HAVE opened a splendid Gallery, where they will be happy to take pictures upon

## PURE SILVER!

almost as large as life and quite as natural.—If people wish pictures taken cheap and durable, they cannot do better in any place than they can now do in Georgetown. All pictures are warranted in every way that a reasonable community can ask.

PRICES ARE NOW REDUCED!

From Ten to Thirty percent lower than they have ever been in this place.

We have a splendid stock of

## LOCKETS!

## FANCY CASES.

## CALL AND SEE!

April 27, 1854-7-6.

## S. R. KEENE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Commissioner for the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Real Estate bought and sold; Money Loaned.

Office on 3d street, above Main, Davenport, Iowa.

Aug. 10, 1854-16-1.

## G. E. PREWITT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

GEORGETOWN, KY.

RESPECTFULLY solicits business in the Courts of Scott and adjoining counties.

Special attention will be given to collection of debts.

Office on Main street, over the store occupied by Judge Stevenson.

July 20, 1854-19-6-m\*

## Flour and Meal.

BEST Flour and Meal always on hand for sale by J. E. APPLEGATE.

Pure Cider Vinegar.

(Home Made.)

FOR sale by T. S. BARKLEY & CO.

June 29, 1854-16-1.

# GEORGETOWN HERALD.

The Press is for the diffusion of Knowledge: to accomplish its Mission it must be free from all Despotism of Party or Prejudice.

VOLUME X.—No. 81. SCOTT COUNTY, KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 12, 1854

WHOLE NUMBER 499.

## PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, WILL OPEN ON THE 3D MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT.

N. B. WALLER, A. M., Principal.

**T**HE services of Mr. WALLER have been permanently secured. He brings with him a reputation as an accomplished and successful instructor of youth, warranting the belief that no institution can surpass this in all that is necessary to prepare young men for College, most thoroughly or to lay the foundation for a substantial and well ordered education.

Terms payment of 5 months—in advance Tuition in Primary Department, - - - \$10.00 Higher Branches, - - - - - 15.00 Additional charges for fuel, &c. - - - - - 1.00 Payment made to the Principal or the Treasurer of the College. F. C. McALLISTER, Sec. Ex. Com.

## GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, KENTUCKY.

**T**HIS Institution occupies a high rank among Western Colleges. Its Library, Cabinet, Museum, and apparatus are unsurpassed. Its literary course is the same as that of Yale College, while its scientific course embraces all the best portions of the course at West Point.

For young men designed for practical business there is a course of three years in which a thorough knowledge is imparted in agricultural Chemistry, Physiology, Zoology, Practical Engineering, Principles of Commerce, and Book Keeping. In this practical feature the College is believed to be unequalled. Its high aim is to furnish American scholars, and American business men. The rapidly increasing number of Students in attendance is proof of its high rank and efficiency.

This seat of learning is no mere experiment, whose permanence is doubtful, and whose diploma is therefore of uncertain value. It is in a position to exercise and maintain a whole-some discipline without the fear of extinguishment; and to require of its students every thing scholarly and manly in their deportment. It has boarding arrangements adapted to all classes of students; and so adjusted as to avoid the dangers inseparable from the practice of crowding 150 or 200 young men into one building. Students for the ministry can board for about \$40 per College year.

Others of known moral habits, for about \$65 or 70; while those who may prefer boarding in private families can do so at from \$30 to 100. No student is allowed to board in any family but such as the Faculty shall approve; and a strict but kind supervision is exercised by the faculty over every student, wherever he may board.

The scholastic year is divided into two sessions. The first commences on the third Monday in September; the second, on the first Monday in February.

## COMMENCEMENT DAY

Ocurred on the last Thursday in June. Tuition \$20 per session.

The annual catalogue may be had by application to the President, Rev. D. R. Campbell, L. D. S. F. GANO, Secy of the Board of Trustees.

Sept 16 1852 29th.

## LIVER COMPLAINT, Dyspepsia,

## JAUNDICE,

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH;

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity on the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Digest for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hoarseness and Difficult Breathing, Fluteing at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating S. sometimes when in a lying posture, Diminution of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deafness, of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin, Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginations of evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

## DR. HOOLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not exceeded, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affection of the digestive organs, they are, without, safe, certain and pleasant.

WE REJOICE to inform you that this truly celebrated medicine has fully maintained the exalted reputation which has been given it, and having tested its virtues we unhesitatingly say it eminently deserves it.

J. T. & J. W. BERRY, Uniontown, Ky., July 21, 1852, said: "We have heard of many cures performed by the use of Dr. Hoolland's German Bitters, and believe it to be a valuable medicine."

DR. PATRICK & CO., Knoxville, Tenn., April 9, 1851, said: "Your Bitters are now selling very fast, and every person that has used it, so far as we have been able to learn, has been benefited."

These Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, they invigorate and strengthen the system, never prostrate it, and can be used for infants as well as adults.

For sale by respectable dealers everywhere.

Sold by T. S. BARKLEY & CO. Georgetown, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere.

Jan 19, 1854-45-ly.

## READ AND BE CONVINCED.

H. W. CHANEY, Millersburg, Ky., Oct. 16, 1852, said: "Having sold your Bitters some time, I find it has given satisfaction in every instance that has come under my notice."

NEILSON & EDWARDS, Salvisa, Ky., June 2d, 1851, said: "We rejoice to inform you that this truly celebrated medicine has fully maintained the exalted reputation which has been given it, and having tested its virtues we unhesitatingly say it eminently deserves it."

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June 29, 1854-16-1.

## CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE:



## The Great Purifier of the Blood!

Not a particle of Mercury in it.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstruent Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blisters, Ulcers, Chancres, Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Entanglement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an injurious use of Mercury, Impudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

This valuable Medicine, which has become celebrated for the number of extraordinary cures effected through its agency, has induced the proprietors, at the urgent request of their friends, to offer it to the public, which they do with the utmost confidence in its virtues and wonderful curative properties. The following certificates, selected from a large number, are, however, stronger testimony than the mere word of the proprietors; and are all from gentlemen well known in their localities, and of the highest respectability, many of them now residing in the city of Richmond, Virginia.

F. BOYDEN, Esq., of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, known every where, says he has seen the Medicine called CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE administered in over a hundred cases in nearly all the diseases for which it is recommended, with the most astonishing good results. He says it is the most extraordinary medicine he has ever seen.

AGUE AND FEVER—GREAT CURE!—I hereby certify, that for three years I had Ague and Fever of the most violent description. I had several Physicians, took large quantities of Quinine, Mercury, and I believe all the

## For the Herald. The boy is father to the man.

There is a something purifying in the remembrance of boyhood—a refreshment in the mnemonic revival of that playful innocence and those refined sensibilities, long since blunted by the rude contact of after years with the world.

Now who don't feel that he is a purer and better man, when, after abstracting himself from the bitter present, he lingers in the fields of the sunny past and b-e-like sighs of all the sweets of the myriad passion flowers which qualify it? Don't it rejuvenate you when you think of your boy chronology? then the seasons were marked and recognized by the joys and pleasures they brought with them—then your youthful almanac recorded, not the change of moons, but the change of sports and plays as adapted to the mutations of the seasons—each one bearing its own especial fun-caller. Then you instituted your comparisons between the different seasons but never failed to give judgment in favor of the one under present enjoyment—Each one was considered the best. At one time you hailed the presence of the Spring months as the loveliest triad of the year. Don't you remember then with what joy and transport you welcomed the day when your father and mother gave you permission to go bare-footed—with what contempt you cast off your winter shoes and stored them in the dark little room in the garret and how in celebration of this foot-freedom you ran frisking about over the grass, and how you'd tramp about in the warm turnpike dust just to see how it would feel? Those were sunny days! but did you never have a shadow come over them? Did you never stamp that conspicuous big-toe against some villainous brick-bat and make the blood come? and the tears trickle down your youthful cheeks? Ah! who but a boy can appreciate the agony of a stumped toe! Just imagine yourself young again, [de-lightful isn't it?] seated by a roadside, with the unfortunate toe in your lap squeezing it and crying at intervals O Lordy! as the blood drops fall from it—big tears standing in your eyes and the malicious brick-bat in sight—I say just imagine yourself in this predicament and you will discover the fountain source of many a tear stream; you will have a true picture of your younger self—a life-like daguerreotype taken by the light of other days. Oh! what an inconvenience to you, after having acquired such an independence, to submit that just-emancipated toe to the rag feters of another slavery! but you submit to have it tied up, for your mother has assured you of its speedy convalescence, and you go limping away, if not broken hearted, at least almost broken toed. Soon your playmates happen along and you join in their sports and the invalid toe is forgotten, unless some accident opens the wound afresh.

And don't you remember when a nice April shower came along, with what ineffable pleasure you would roll up above the knee, your little blue cottonade pants, to keep them from getting wet, and wade through the just born rivulets coursing down the gutters? and did you never, while thus in the height of your aquatic sports, encounter a stone and fall ker-splash! into the water? Ah! with what terrible apprehensions you went plodding homeward, covered with mortification in mud, expecting on your arrival a refreshing birch argument on the impropriety of your conduct.

When the next shower came it excited the same old bump of wadeateness, and you were anxious again to enjoy the sport, but, vividly remembering the lucid process of argument on that subject and haunted by the ghost of those discolored pants, you content yourself with tramping about in the soft warm mud, and as the semi-fluid mixture would ooze up between your toes, what an all-overishness of pleasant feeling would possess you! Still afraid to explore the depths of the muddy rivulet, you stand upon its brink, watching the little waves rippling laughingly along, until your neighbor Fred comes by, when you propose to run boat-races with him. Don't you recollect with what care you would select the lightest little piece of bark, and shaping it like a boat, would launch it, together with your hopes for its success, upon the turbid little stream, and name it after some big boat or race horse, and with intensity of expectation you would watch its every movement, now behind, now before that of your little neighbor Fred's? And how, when you thought success had perched upon your little craft, you would shout 'Hooy for Grey Eagle' and then, all of a sudden it would get caught in an eddy and his boat would oustrip you s. Oh! then what mortification, what chagrin! Your pride was excited and you offer to bet him three pins you can beat him in the next race, but he declines and so you quit.

And did you ever build mill-dams across the little infant rivers of a spring shower, carrying mud in your tiny hands, until you completely changed the complexion of nature's gloes? And then with what pleasure you contemplated that wondrous structure, confining within its mud precipices, the angry little stream. Alas! those times have past and memory seems now but a sombre replete with the tombs of buried joys—yet we like to linger among them and rethink of them as departed friends; we love to revivify them in imagination, and live them over again. But when we look at our present selves, alas! how changed! yet with all we can trace in the blossom the lines menus—the features of the bud. We still keep our calendars, but not by play days, not by fun, reckonings. Each day is treasured not for its pleasure but, its profit. Chilling utility has dispelled the warmth of youthful enjoyment. We have acquired an eternal emancipation

from our mother's apron string and we can wade just when and where we please; we no longer look for her advice to guide our foot steps—we are men in age, feeling and education. We still often meet with stumbling blocks in our after lives even more harassing than those of early youth. The April showers still come, but we enjoy them not as before—they have lost what used to be their charm. Tis well it should be so with persons of mature years. But whence the change in boys of the present day—they still are young, as we once were, but still they have nothing scarcely which characterizes the youth of our day and generation. Ah! no, they seem far in advance of the boys of former days—there are no boys now-a-days; they are all young gentlemen—they either inherit, assume or steal that dignity of maturer years which is not properly their own and ill, becomes their age. Before they have entered their teens you find them scorning the idea of going bare-footed and encasing their delicate little feet in a pair of tight boots of the most fashionable and exquisite make. And when a shower comes, instead of indulging in the luxury of a healthy wade or any thing else boyish, you will probably hear the exclamation 'Ah! dem me! Fwed is a very wofwoshing wain—my dear fellah how do you do think it will affiect the agricultural classes?

Oh Henry I really think its chawming to have such a wain, but I am appr'heensive it will prevent my huggy ride. Do have a cigar my chawming fellah and let's go and get a toddy—its entirely too damp without a stimulant.

Ah! dem me Fwed, that wou'd be foize; but pray excuse my dear fellah, any other time with pleasure; but there goes that dem'd adorable creature Miss — who is dead in love with me! See! She's trying to catch my 'most expressive eye' as she styles it, poor gal, really my dear fellah you must excuse me this time; I must go and encourage her a little.

Adieu mon ami! And this pair of miniature men—physical and intellectual dandies—gravely tipping their respective beavers, twirling their incipient moustache, switching their fashionable unmentionables 'a world too wide for their shrunk shanks' and flourishing their fancy canes. Depart on their respective errands—the one to encourage a coquettish maiden of mature charms, with his fopery and affection; and the other to patronize some bar-berous institution in our midst, by imbibing a modicum of 'the genial juice of the corn.' Such alas! is a sample of some of the highly intellectual *manly* and profitable amusements of too many of the boyish representatives of too precocious Young America of the present day and generation. Some of which alas! are even yet less innocent, less manly, and more reprehensible in their character.

Would that in thoughts that breath and words that burn, wisdom, the true wisdom of many boyhood, could be conveyed through the humble medium of this 'gray goose quill,' to the minds of those unfortunate youths who thus sacrifice upon the altar of a ridiculous vanity and base appetite the nobler attributes of true manhood!

'Oh wad some power the giftie gie 'em  
To see themselves as others see them.'

Alas! if our title be correct and 'the boy is father to the man,' what monsters of deformity may we not expect to result from the propagation of their kind by these degenerate scions of boasted Young America.

A. J. BIRD.  
Georgetown, Oct. 1854.

**EXTRAORDINARY OCCURENCE.—Mr. J. O. Frazer returned to his home a few miles from this city, and in this (Fayette county, on Saturday night last, 30th ult., after an absence of near five months, during which time he had been in New York, attending to the sale of different lots of cattle, which were sent to him from time to time, by his partner, Mr. Lewis Castleman, of this county. Mr. Frazer was in fine health, and in the full vigor of middle age, but he had not been under his own roof more than about half an hour, before he was a corpse.**

What is most extraordinary, he came to his death suddenly and by unnatural means. His partner, Mr. Castleman, met Frazer at the cars in this city, on their arrival from Paris, about 6 o'clock, P. M. They both started home together, about 7 o'clock; and after stopping a short time at Castleman's, to take tea, they proceeded to Mr. Frazer's house, where Castleman left him between 8 and 9 o'clock. Castleman did not go in to the house, and says they were met, near the front porch, first by Frazer's servant John, and then by Mr. George Grigg, a young man, who had been acting as Frazer's overseer, during his absence.

Castleman returned immediately home, and had not been in his house exceeding forty minutes, when his brother, Mr. David Castleman, rode into the front yard, in great haste, informing him that Frazer had shot himself. Lewis Castleman immediately mounted his brother's horse and rode over to Frazer's; and after calling several times, Grigg appeared in the front door with a light.

They went immediately to the dining room where Frazer lay upon a lounge, dead. Castleman was the first person who arrived at the house. Upon making inquiry of Grigg, he gave the following account of the occurrence. He said that Frazer, their daughter, who is a child about ten years of age, and himself

were sitting on the front porch, when some rats appeared in the front yard. Frazer told them to keep still, and he would go in, get the gun and shoot them. He went accordingly. They heard him get the gun and cock it, and as he came out of the door he stumbled, either in consequence of catching his foot in Mrs. F's dress, or from striking his foot, against some other object; and while he was in the act of falling, the gun went off, inflicting the fatal wound. Grigg said that F. fell somewhere on the porch, and that he helped him to rise; and when he was up he ran in through the hall door into the dining room, where he fell and expired. The charge from the gun passed through the hand of Frazer, into his left side, immediately below the ribs.

Such is also the substance of the testimony of both Grigg and Mrs. Frazer, as related before the Coroner's inquest the little girl told, though not quite so minute in all particulars, gives about the same relation. There was some further testimony, but our purpose was not to go into particulars, but simply to give an outline. The Coroner's jury brought in a verdict to the effect as we understand, that the deceased came to his death from a gun-shot wound, inflicted by some person to his right, in the meantime, became much excited; rumor was rife; and finally, late Sunday night, Judge Graves, of the County Court, issued a warrant for the apprehension of Grigg and Mrs. Frazer. They were brought before his honor yesterday afternoon, to undergo an examination while we write, (Tuesday morning,) the examination is in progress.

It is terrible to think that the wife of the deceased should be so far suspected as to cause her arrest; and we sincerely hope that the investigation may fully vindicate her innocence as well as that of Grigg. If the examination should be concluded before we go to press, we will inform our readers of the result. LATER.—The examination is not yet concluded, nor is it likely to be for some time.

Statesman.

Correspondence of the Yeoman.  
Major Breckinridge in Owen.

Major Breckinridge met with a most enthusiastic reception from the citizens of our county, on his late visit to Owenton. The town was thronged with his admirers from the various districts, eager and anxious to hear him on his return from Washington; and his appearance on the stand was hailed in a manner that must have been a source of very great delight to him. I suppose he never was a man more eminently popular than Major Breckinridge is in this county. The tie that bound him to us has broken.—We are no longer a part of the Congressional District in which he resides. A Whig Legislature, for party purposes, cut off the Democratic Owen from the Ashland District, and we cannot now in every Congressional canvass, pile up our votes as heretofore against the Letchers and —

nor have any share in the pending struggle which is destined to result in the downfall of Whiggery in one of its strongest holds; where it might be supposed, if any thing could, the ashes of Henry Clay would be made to rise up and stop the progress of Democratic principles. And yet, although Major Breckinridge has been placed beyond the reach of our assistance, and we have been denied a share in the triumphs which await him, we cannot but feel a deep interest in every thing that affects, or is likely to affect him, in his political career. We have rallied under his banner, and found him to be a chivalrous and successful leader; and our hearts are with him, wherever he may be, and in what field soever, he may serve. The large majority that we rallied up for him in the last canvass will be greatly increased, should his name ever come before us again.

He is a man of rare talents, and rich promise, and Kentucky is expecting the day when he will take his rank among her most favored sons. It is not improbable—it is reduced almost to a certainty, that the Major will, one day, and that before long, be the Governor of our State. He will fill with honor that honorable position. The State will be proud of him, and among her hundred counties, not one will be found to have done more for him, more to take greater pride in his elevation, than this of ours.

Major Breckinridge no doubt, will be the next Democratic candidate for Congress in the Ashland District, and he will be elected. What that District could do with Owen, she can do without Owen.—The Legislature has afforded him a weapon which he has strength to use; and thoughtful, honest, upright men of the Whig party will refrain from sanctioning an act, the design of which was, plainly and palpably, to defeat and crush, the only man in the Ashland District, who promises to rival in glory, the illustrious Clay.

Owenton, Sept. 3d. W.

## From the Cincinnati Gazette.

### The Baby Exhibition.

Until we received a large hand-bill and a circular from Springfield yesterday, setting forth in detail the particulars of the baby show which is to 'come off' in that town on the 5th of October, we supposed the report of the exhibition of 'yearlin' and 'two years old' babies was a pleasant, got up by some witty old bachelor or good-natured old maid—on the principle that it is happiness to enjoy in fancy that which they never can reality—but we have been mistaken. The baby exhibition is a fixed fact, and is in the actual programme of the Fair, and it is expected that quite a large number of entries will be made. We learn that three complete silver tea sets, each consisting of a coffee urn, two tea pots, a sugar bowl, a cup and saucer, bowl are to be distributed as prizes. The babies are to be native-born, and of true Caucasian blood, and a gentleman is now on East purchasing the tea pots and things. The first grand sweepstakes premium will be given to the finest baby not exceeding two years of age; the second to the finest baby over one and not over two years old; the third to the finest baby not over one year old. We have received from the Managers the list of the Awarding Committee, which is as follows:

Gen. W. O. Butler, Ky. O. S. Fowler N. Y. Brattus J. Clay, Ky. Hon. H. Mann, Ohio Gov. Wood, Ohio Hon. Jesse Phillips, O. Dr. Joshua Martin, O. D. Phillips O. Rev. I. N. Walters, O. Dr. T. O. Edwards, O.

Mrs. Lucretia Mott, Phil'a. Mrs. J. Swisshelm, Pitt's. Fanny Fern, N. Y. Mrs. J. J. Crittenden, Ky. Mrs. A. DeGraff, Dayton. Mrs. A. Hively, Xenia. Mrs. Major Hunt, O. Mrs. H. Giswold, O. Mrs. C. Robbins, O. Mrs. Wm. Vance, O.

We also learn that an eminent American lady has been invited, and is expected to read an essay on the mental and physical training of children.

Such are the substantial facts in regard to the Baby Show, and having been widely diffused, we have no doubt that many an anxious mother has put her precious little darling in training for the first prize. We are at a loss to know the exact points which will govern the committee in making the awards—whether it will be the color of their eyes, ringlets or straight hair, the phenotypical formation of the head or the physical development of the body, the number and size of the teeth, the color of the complexion, the tone of the voice, or the general appearance of the cherubs.

We do not believe all, of even a majority of the committee will agree readily upon award. There is such variety of opinion in regard to baby beauty; and then it is a well-known fact that handsome babies generally make homely men and women. Now our friend, the editor of the *Enquirer*, who is acknowledged to be one of the handsomest men in Cincinnati, was, we have been told, quite an ordinary looking baby; while on the other hand, the editor of the *Times* was quite a prodigy of infantile loveliness; and we have no doubt that the editor of the *Louisville Journal*, who has often spoken of the Louisville editors, will, if he should pursue his inquiries back to the time when his contemporaries were 'muling and puking in their nurses' arms,' find that they were considered little cupids barring the bow and arrow and the wings.

We cannot, however, see what practical good will result from this baby exhibition, in the future. Is it presumed the shows will be a means of improving the breed, as they do short horns, B. R. shires and Morgans. If so, how is the thing to be done? Are all the babies hereafter to be fat and slicked up for County Fairs in the Autumn, until their skins shine like varnish, and their legs are so plump that you cannot see the knee-joints? Are they all to have double-chins?

But we shall pursue these inquiries no farther. The show undoubtedly will attract great attention, thousands will attend to witness so much combined beauty and innocence. We hope no one will be disappointed, and that the premium babies will grow up to be worthy men and women, and that the tea-pot, sugar-bowl, and slop-basin will ever remind them of their beauty of their babyhood, without causing them to forget the old adage, in mature life, that 'handsome is who handsome does.'

The Great Baby Show.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 5.—The National Baby Show took place at Springfield today. There were one hundred and twenty entries.

The first premium for the finest baby, two years old or under, was a tea set, with a salver, valued at \$300; the second, a tea set, valued at \$200; the third, for the finest child under one year of age, \$200; the fourth, a marble group.

The first premium was awarded to Mrs. Bonner, of Vienna, O.; the second to Mrs. McDowell, of Cincinnati; the third to Mrs. Arthur Cannon, of Philadelphia; the fourth to Mrs. Henry Howe, of Cincinnati.

A letter was read from Fanny Fern to the editor of all concerned.

Letters were also read from Mrs. Swisshelm, Mis. Crittenden, Mrs. Mott, and Horace Greeley.

The latter thought that much attention should be given to the development of the human constitution in a country where able-bodied men sold for \$500 to \$1,500.

Mrs. Mott thought black babies should be admitted.

Among the exhibitors was an old woman, who came with her seventeenth child. She claimed a premium on that round.

## For Arthur's Home Gazette. ASA AND IRA.

B. FEELEY LARCOM.

Asa and Ira were two brothers, whose farms lay side by side in a fertile interval.

When the corn, the oats, and the barley were springing up, the weeds took advantage of the rich soil, and came up with them.

'Do you see,' said Asa, 'what a hold the weeds are taking? There is danger of their choking out the crops entirely.'

'Well, well, we must be resigned,' replied Ira; 'weeds as well as the grain were a part of the Creator's plan; and there is no use murmuring about them.'

And he lay down for his usual afternoon doze.

'I can only be resigned to what I can,' said Asa. So he went to work, and ploughed and hoed, until his fields were cleared of weeds.

'The army worms are in the neighborhood,' said Asa to Ira one day. 'They have eaten through the adjoining meadows, and are moving towards us.'

'Ah!' exclaimed Ira. 'They will surely destroy what the weeds have not choked out. I will immediately retire to pray that their course may be stopped or turned aside.'

But Asa replied, 'I pray betimes every morning, for strength to do the work of the day.'

And he hastened to dig a trench around his land, which the army-worms could not pass; while Ira returned only in season to save a small portion of his crops from their ravages.

'Do you see, Ira?' said Asa, another morning, 'the river is rising very fast. There is but a slender chance of preventing our farms from being overflowed.'

'Alas! it is a judgment upon us for our sins, and what can we do?' cried Ira, throwing himself in despair upon the ground.

'There are no judgments so severe as those which our own sloth brings upon us,' replied Asa.

And he went quickly, and hired workmen, with whose help he raised an embankment that withstood the flood, while Ira witnessed with blank looks and folded hands, the destruction of his harvests.

'There is one consolation,' said he: 'my children at least are left me.'

But while Asa's sons grew up strong and virtuous men, among Ira's there was a drunkard, a gambler, and a suicide.

'The ways of the Lord are not equal,' complained Ira to his brother. 'Why are you always prospered, while I am afflicted, and my old age disgraced?'

'I only know this,' replied Asa; 'that Heaven has always helped me to treat the faults of my children as I did the weeds, caterpillars, and the flood; and that I have never presumed to send a petition upward without making Toll, my right-hand servant, the messenger of my prayer.'

Mrs. Anne Royall died at Washington on Sunday, at her residence, on Capitol Hill. She was, we learn, aged ninety-two years. For the fast quarter of a century she was the editress of a weekly paper, the name of which was, originally, the *Paul Pry*, but was afterwards changed to that of the *Huntress*. She was the authoress of several volumes, entitled the 'Black Book,' a narrative of travel throughout the United States, and criticism of individual character.

She was a woman of considerable literary attainments, and of strict integrity, although somewhat peculiar in her views. Her husband having been a captain in the army of the Revolution, she, as his widow, drew a pension of forty dollars a month. About six months ago she announced, after recovering from a severe attack of sickness, that she felt as strong and healthy as she did at any former period of her existence. However, she then trembled with age, as might naturally be expected. But she is gone,

# THE HERALD.

"Time, Faith and Energy."

HENRY R. FRENCH, EDITOR

GEORGETOWN:

THURSDAY, - - OCTOBER 12, 1854.

John Manly, county, paid to No 52, vol 10	\$2 50
Wm. McMillan, St. Ground, paid to No 30, vol 11	1 50
A. W. Johnson, Great Crossings, paid to No 22, vol 11	5 00
Rich. West, county, paid to No 31, vol 11	1 75

The Doctrine of the New Jerusalem Church.

Otherwise styled the Doctrines of Swedenborg, are but little understood by the majority; consequently but little appreciated; that is according to their inestimable value and deep importance—These doctrines have done us good; have taught us to be more lenient, more charitable, more hopeful; they have made us more confident of a hereafter—have given us a glimpse of that home wherein dwell beauties and comforts and joys of which 'eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the imagination of man to conceive.'

And so we are anxious that others may share this great good with us; it being a prominent belief of the Swedenborgian, that just so far as he puts away self, and strives for the good of others, just so far is he a true Christian deserving of happiness and of Heaven.

No one need fear these doctrines, and no one can be opposed to them, save those who are opposed to God, and goodness. Try them by reason, examine them by the rules of science, bring them to the test of comparison with God's Word—try them by any standard of truth, weigh them in any balance of justice,—they will not be found wanting, and they will stand the test. Examine them by the side of all other Doctrines, and see in which scale Reason and Revelation will be found to preponderate.

We have said that these Doctrines are as yet but little known, but we unhesitatingly assert that amid all sects, something of their searching influence is beginning to be observed; many who know nothing of these doctrines as doctrines, are yet believers in their hearts of some of the primary and principle articles of the New Church Creed! such as the disposition among religious men to place charity before faith; to judge his fellow man not by his creed but by his life; by his practice rather than by his profession; and to join faith to works.

We make these remarks in no spirit of strife or of vain glory, but with pleasure, truth, and hope; and will conclude them by a quotation which should be written in letters of gold, and which we believe will be concurred in by every true follower of God.

'No one is condemned to Hell on account of the land of his nativity, or his ignorance of the truth, or of the peculiar religious faith in which he may have been educated. We believe that adequate means of salvation are through the mercy and providence of the Lord, extended to the whole human race. We believe that men of every nation and of every religious creed be they Christian, Jews, Mohammedans or Pagans are saved, provided they live in mutual love and charity from a religious principle, according to the best light that is given them. Any doctrine but this is unreasonable. As well might it be said that because a man happened to be born in Christendom he would be saved, as to assert that a man born in Pagan lands must necessarily be damned. We believe that our salvation depends not upon what we know and believe but in what manner we live and obey the truths we understand; hence that if a Pagan lives in love and charity according to the best light given him, he will be saved.'

We believe, therefore, with the Apostle, "That God is no respecter of persons; but that in every nation he that feareth Him and worketh righteousness is accepted of Him." Acts 10. 34, 35.

It is believed that the happiness of Heaven and of the angels consists not in idleness, nor in praying and psalm singing, nor in feasting, nor in being exalted to high honors, but in the active performance of spiritual uses from true neighborly love; in the free exercise and expansion of all their noblest faculties, and this not for the sake of themselves, but for the good of others.

It is believed that every devil or evil spirit goes to his own society freely, and that he is happier there than he would be in Heaven. Nevertheless their happiness is misery when compared with the joys of Heaven.

It is believed that immediately after death man enters the Spiritual world [death being only the casting off of the material body which will never be resumed] that he then has a spiritual yet substan-

tial body, which will live to all eternity. That man enters the spiritual world immediately, is obvious from our Lord's promise to the thief "This day shalt thou be with me in Paradise."

Such are some of those revelations which though penned by that great and good man Swedenborg, are as truly Divine inspiration as are the Epistles of the Apostles! at least such is our belief, and what is more, the belief men of rare knowledge, of earnest minds and of pure hearts; of men whose walk and conversation are living monuments of the purity, piety and practical utility of the revelations and teachings of Baron Swedenborg.

—The Frankfort Commonwealth furnishes the following additional particulars with reference to the death of Frazer, and the arrest of his wife and overseer on a charge of having murdered him.

Since we received the paper containing the above, we have seen a gentleman who was in Lexington during part of the time of the trial before examining court, and who heard part of the evidence. We learn from him that Mr. Castlemen stated in his testimony that when he brought Frazer home he saw Grigg, the overseer, and that he was in his ordinary working clothes, but that when he came back and found Frazer dead, Grigg was dressed in fresh clean clothes—his pants being white and perfectly clean, with the ironing marks plain upon them. That there was no blood on the porch where Grigg and Mrs. Frazer said Frazer had shot himself and fallen; but that there was a good deal of blood upon the walls of the passage, through which Grigg said he had helped Frazer after he was shot. These marks Grigg explained by saying that Frazer was frantic with pain, and threw his wounded hand out and struck the wall. The carpet was gone from the dining room floor, and seemed to have been recently taken up, and the table which Mr. C. had always, when he went there, seen standing in the middle of the floor, was removed. Grigg, upon being questioned as to the clothes he had on when Frazer came home, said he had taken them off, but failed to produce them. On search they could not be found; but in a fire-place in one of the negro cabins were found cinders and buttons of some clothing that had evidently been just consumed.

Another witness stated that besides the wound in the hand and body, there was a bruise on Frazer's forehead as of a heavy blow, and also some marks upon his neck that might have been produced by choking.

The examination had not concluded up to Thursday evening; but the general impression at Lexington was, we are told, that Grigg certainly, and probably Mrs. Frazer also would be committed for trial in the circuit court.

Mrs. Frazer is a daughter of the late Maj. Wm. S. Dallam, and sister to the lady of Mr. Wm. Robt., late of Frankfort, and closely connected with some of the most respectable citizens of Fayette. It is devoutly to be hoped, for the sake of friends as well as herself, that the investigation may show her guiltless of the terrible accusation.

ANOTHER REDUCTION.—We have already noted several instances where the newspaper press, in consequence of the security of paper and the increased cost of publishing, have either had to resort to a correspondent increase of prices, or a reduction of their dimension. We have now another to add to the number. The New York Daily Sun, one of the oldest, pean papers in the country, appeared yesterday, considerably reduced in size.

RESUSCITATION BY WATER.—Under this the Louisville Courier notices the saving of the lives of three men who had become apparently lifeless in a foul well, from the happy forethought of a man who poured down a cask of water in a stream. The press should have long ago made the fact public, [as it is well established] that water poured into a foul well will produce the effect above described.

THE State Medical Society meets at Covington on Wednesday, Oct. 18. The proceedings of this body will doubtless be of exceeding interest to the profession throughout the State; and a general attendance thereof is expected and desired. At the close of the proceedings, Banquet will be given by the Covington Medical Society to the Kentucky State Medical Society, on Friday evening, Oct. 20. The committee of invitation are Messrs. R. Prentiss, J. J. Delaney and F. Major. We doubt not that the entertainment will be a brilliant affair; and therefore regret that business engagements will preclude the possibility of our accepting the cordial invitation to be present on the occasion.

A telegraphic dispatch from Detroit, of the 9th inst., announces the burning of the steamer E. K. Collins on its way from that place to Cleveland. She took fire about midnight, and twenty three persons perished by fire or drowning.

The price of breadstuffs is now much lower in England than in America.

A WORD FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—Let us be thankful that butter is not an absolute necessity. Let us rejoice that potatoes are not so wonderfully wholesome after all. Let us be glad that tomatoes are more of a luxury than a true nourisher of frail bodies. Let us console ourselves that the peaches in market are poor woolly things, not really fit for pigs to munch, while apples are a much finer fruit; and corn in all its forms, of Indian meal, hominy and mush, is more wholesome as

well as a good deal cheaper than fine wheat flour. While butter sells for forty cents a pound, it is a merit to dislike its flavor. While potatoes fetch eleven shillings a short bushel, it is very profitable to consider whether they agree with us. Tomatoes at twelve shillings a bushel are not fit for poor folks to eat. But apples at a dollar are wholesome and relishing. We do well to teach our children that no one article of food is essentially necessary to comfort, so long as there is plenty of something on the board. We are only creditably wise to stop buying any one material of diet when its price becomes exorbitant, else what is the use of our skill as cooks, and what advantage have we with our endless variety over the unenlightened, who know of no mode of cookery but roasting and of no sort of food but what is produced by the untrained soil and the nearest forest? Half an hour a day given to the study of domestic economy, would make the Hard Times dissipate before most families like a thin mist before the rising sun.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 5th.

A pistol fight occurred in the Phoenix Hotel last evening between young Edward Irvin, grand son of the late Hon. H. Clay, and Mr. Crandall, blacksmith, in which the latter received two shots, one in the lower part of the abdomen, or groin. Irvin was shot on the lip, but barely grazed, and beat over the head with the pistol of Crandall, but slightly hurt. Irvin was tried this morning and acquitted. Crandall was too unwell to appear, but will recover.

DECLINE IN PORK.—A private dispatch from New York, received last evening, says that mess pork was offering there freely at \$13 50, but there were no buyers at over \$13. This will throw a damper upon the hog market.

Johnson and Lawrence

We clip from the Louisville Daily Courier, the evidence in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Ben Johnson; on a charge of shooting Ben Lawrence, with intent to kill.

Upon a cross-examination he said he did not anticipate any difficulty.

Dr. Sutliff testified to about the same as witness.

John Kerwin, the bar-keeper heard Lawrence and Johnson disputing at the bar about the Matt Ward murder case, Lawrence saying Ward was a cold-blooded murderer, and Johnson remarking he supposed it was done in self-defense. Lawrence had a pistol cocked on the counter, and witness refused to give them liquor until the pistol was put up. He pocketed the pistol and drank with Johnson, then went out. This was half an hour before the shooting.

Mr. Smith, of the Galt House, heard Lawrence and Johnson talking, and saw them part as friends—afterwards saw Lawrence elevate his pistol and say, "clear the way," and the next moment heard the shots, Lawrence retreating, and Johnson advancing.

Mr. De Blois testified that Mr. Lawrence had called him old sewing machine, and threatened to shoot him, and flourished a pistol, and he borrowed a cane to knock him down. Lawrence, who was standing near the door leading to the bar, then turned and walked to the front door, having a pillar between him and Johnson, when Johnson advanced towards him, and on passing the witness, said: "For God's sake don't shoot, the man is drunk." He, however kept on, and when within a few paces of Lawrence fired again. Lawrence still retreating, after which he saw nothing further, but heard another shot, and soon after saw some persons carrying Lawrence away.

Thus Ferguson testified to hearing several shots in rapid succession; was a boy of Carter from the Galt House door; first saw half an hour before in the bar who had his pistol; he was very drunk, had been drinking too much; didn't see Johnson, but supposed he was the one who fired the shots.

Knot testified that he was in the reception room about 7 o'clock; saw Lawrence in the bar-room with a pistol in his hand, and he was afraid as he came out that it might go off; soon after he saw him point his pistol to the crowd and the witness went out, and was walking up the street, when he heard the report of a pistol, and the next moment Mr. Lawrence ran by him as fast as he could pursued by the accused, Mr. Johnson, who gained on him rapidly, and when within a few feet fired at Mr. Lawrence, the pistol aimed about the shoulder. Lawrence's head dropped and he fell heavily to the ground, and witness and Geo. Grigg picked him up, and then a pistol, Lawrence's.

The witness here said he had forgotten something, which was, that while Lawrence, Glover, and others were clustered together near the bar, some one leaned over the crowd and remarked: "It that man has any friends they had better take him away, or he will be a dead man in two minutes." Who it was he did not know, but had heard that Johnson had gone to arm himself.

W. S. Megowan testified to meeting Lawrence at the Galt House, when he insisted that he should desist, &c. Subsequently he heard Lawrence talking to Capt. Glover and others in the reception room. He was standing near Mr. Johnson, who was some distance from Lawrence, when Lawrence elevated a pistol and pointed in the direction of Johnson, when the latter immediately drew a pistol and fired at Lawrence, who turned to retreat, followed by Johnson, who advanced rapidly, and when they reached the street he heard two more shots, there being a crowd around the door, he could not recognize the parties. He saw Lawrence fall near the barber shop door, running at the time, and witness picked up his pistol, a revolver, and gave it to G. O. Gray, He

knew the accused was Mr. Johnson, having asked some one just before who he was.

Dr. D. D. Thomson attended Dr. Lawrence, and examined his wounds, the shot entering the shoulder and evidently penetrating the spine, and his system paralyzed, in which condition he remains with but little hope of his recovery. Another shot had taken effect in the right thigh, a flesh wound.

Grandison Spratt was at the Galt house, but saw nothing of the affray; heard some one, a small man, who had a pistol in his hand, say as he passed him, "I have fixed him." Good many witnesses for the defense were sworn, the first of whom Mr. Marsters, testified that Lawrence had drawn his pistol on him, and several others, threatening to shoot whoever wouldn't drink with him, and he at one time took the pistol from Lawrence, who apologized, and the pistol was returned. They drank, and Lawrence, who was drunk, said he would shoot others, and then said he would kill chunk Johnson, the prisoner, that he was a fighting man, and he would shoot him, or words to that effect.

Soon after this the witness saw Mr. Johnson at the water jar, and the next moment the firing was done.

Up on a cross examination he said he had gone to his room, and armed him self with a pistol, and upon going down the steps met Johnson going up the steps; had stated to persons in the house that Lawrence's friends had better take him away, as Johnson would not be trifled with, or that he wouldn't stand it. There had been some words between them some twenty minutes or more previous.

Mr. McHolland testified that he was a friend of Johnson's, that they went to Owen's Hotel, was there a few minutes, having gone there to avoid a difficulty, but soon returned, and while standing at the water jar saw Lawrence advancing with a pistol, when Johnson, who stood along side stopped and fired, and advanced stopped again and fired at Lawrence, who was retreating.

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Benjamin Johnson was arrested, and in court upon a warrant issued by Coroner White for causing the death of Benjamin Lawrence, by shooting him last Monday evening. The court, without hearing the testimony again, was of the opinion that the testimony did not make a case of murder in the first degree, and concluded to require Johnson to give bail in the sum of \$5,000 to answer to manslaughter, or whatever charge may be preferred by the Grand Jury. The bail was not given, and he was remanded to jail.

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The Judge decided that the Coroner had the right to issue the warrant, and made no change in the order. —*Courier.*

—The attention of our Paris and Lexington contemporaries is respectfully directed to the following note from a gentleman of our country, who, does not believe that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, and therefore feels aggrieved, because of his own various misnomers. Will not our respected contemporaries of the Observer and Citizen promptly make the *amende honorable?* Of course they 'won't do nothing else!'

MR. FRENCH:

As an exhibitor of Stock at the late Fair, I have been the victim of a series of most unaccountable blunders. Having been fortunate enough to win some six or eight premiums, I have had the misfortune in every instance, save one, to see my name misspelled, or the premium improperly attributed to some one else.

As the reputation of our herds, acquired through the public press, is a matter of far greater importance than the premium itself, it is rather mortifying to find the Observer attributing my premium on Sheep to the Kentucky Importing Company. Whilst the Louisville Courier calls me John Webb, and the Paris Citizen makes me M. P. Webb and M. B. Gray!!

Since the premium as published are of little or no value to me, I hope you will do me the justice to publish the following as a list of first class premiums won by me:

At Paris for the best Jno. O. Gaunt Calf, 1st premium.

Best heifer Calf under 1 year old, 1st premium.

Best Back for Wool and Mutton combined, 1st premium.

At Eminence, for the Best heifer Calf, 1st premium.

Best Long Wool Buck, 1st premium.

At Lexington for the best Dam over and under 2 years, 1st premium.

Very Respectfully, yrs,

M. B. WEBB.

—In the general election which took place in California on the 6th ult., the Democrats carried both branches of the Legislature, and elected Denver & Herbert, anti-Broderick Democrats to Congress. The Whigs have elected 7 Senators and 35 Representatives; the Democrats 26 Senators and 45 Representatives; but it is doubtful whether the Democrats will be able to unite on an United States Senator.

In San Francisco the Know-Nothings carried everything before them

**THE LITERARY AND AROMATIC LADY.**—Some of the papers having mentioned that a well known lady had been "the rounds" to obtain subscriptions to a book, and after getting the money makes herself oblivious; and the editor of the Charleston Advertiser having been honored with a call, the good man discourses as follows:

"She called to see us, and promised to send us a copy. She spread a soft, plump, white hand upon our table, before our feasting eyes, and the perfume from an embroidered handkerchief which she held pleasingly, filled our nostrils. She touched us softly with vanity, spoke of the services she had received from the dear editors, invited us to call and see her daughters at the Winthrop House, and announced us over with the most delicious 'blarney.' Owing to a vacuum in our treasury, we did not pay in advance, but ever since have been waiting patiently for the advent of the book, but we learn that some of the youthful and venerable gentlemen in this vicinity did secure her pleasant smile and a future copy after prepayment. When she left, the room continued fragrant with the aroma of her presence. The material author of so much merit has never appeared since then."

Sudden wealth leads to early ruination. If you would have a fortune do you good, you must come into it gradually. Blossoms on the north side of the fence, are less injured by frost than those on the south—not because they freeze less, but because they thaw more gradually.

Now what is true of buds, is equally true of poverty. If you don't want it to terminate injuriously, you must thaw it gradually.—A man who makes a thousand dollars a week, is very likely to die of apoplexy in a fortnight. Again we repeat that it gradually. In other words, "draw it mild."

**Poor Fellow.**—The editor of a country newspaper takes leave of his readers:—"The sheriff is waiting for us in the next room, so we have no time to be pathetic." Major Nab' em says we are wanted and must go.

Delinquent subscribers, you have much to answer for. Heaven may forgive you, but I never can."

#### Lithography and Engraving.

**MIDDLETON, WALLACE & CO.,**  
No. 115 Walnut Street  
**CINCINNATI,**

**MAPS, BONDS, CERTIFICATES  
VIEWS, PORTRAITS, CARDS, &c.  
ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE  
BEST STYLE, AND ON SHORT  
NOTICE.**

**ORDERS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.**  
N. B. 150 Steel Plates on hand for Magazines,  
Books &c., impressions from which we will supply on reasonable terms.

Sept. 21, 1854 28 fm.

**LEXINGTON & GEORGETOWN.  
ACCOMMODATION LINE.**

The undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is now running his new and commodious

between Georgetown and Lexington on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The stage leaves Georgetown at 7 A. M. each day.

Returning, leaves Lexington each day at 3 o'clock.

Fare each way 75 cents.

The stage can be hired for private excursions on every other day in the week.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

A. HAWKINS & Co.

Sept. 28, 1854-29 fm.

**PUBLIC SALE  
OF IMPORTED  
DURHAM CATTLE**

**Sheep, Hogs, Horse, &c.**

(Imported by the Ky. Importing Company)

**T**HE whole of the stock recently imported by the Kentucky Importing Company has arrived in Kentucky, in fine health and condition, and will be offered at public sale to the highest bidder.

**ON THURSDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF  
OCTOBER, 1854,**

on the farm of Charles W. Innes, 10 miles north of Lexington, 10 miles west of Paris, and 8 miles east of Georgetown, on the road leading from Lexington to Cynthiana, consisting of:

6 Short Horn Durham Bulls;

6 do do Cows;

6 do do Heifers;

1 Cleveland Bay Stallion;

6 Pure Blooded Cotswold Bucks;

1 do do Lincoln do;

46 do do Cotswold Ewes;

8 Yorkshire Hogs;

9 Liverpool White Hogs;

5 English Ferrets;

1 Full set of the English Herd Book in ten volumes.

It is thought by the best of judges that there are among this herd of stock more extra fine animals than in any importation ever made to the United States.

The same company have now a gentleman of much experience in Spain, selecting Jacks and Jennets, which will be sold at the same time and place, if they reach Kentucky in time, of which notice will be hereafter given.

**TERMS OF SALE.**—Four month credit, with approved security, negotiable and payable at the Georgetown Bank or at either of the Banks in Lexington.

Catalogues with full pedigrees of the Stock can be obtained by persons wishing them by application in person or letter to Charles W. Jones, Centreville, Ky., or to P. L. Cable, Georgetown, Ky. CHARLES W. INNES.

\* Georgetown Herald copy four times and charge Observer.

Sept. 28, 1854-29 fm.

#### GENERAL STAGE OFFICE. GEORGETOWN HOTEL.

**I**THE Cincinnati and Lexington stage leaves Lexington for Cincinnati Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 5 o'clock; arriving at Georgetown at 7, and returning the alternate days. Fare \$3.00.

The Georgetown and Frankfort stage leaves Georgetown every morning (leave Sunday at 4, returning same day. Fare \$1.00.

The Georgetown and Paris Stage leaves Georgetown Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 4, returning same day. Fare \$1.00.

J. BARKLEY, Agent.

Sept. 14, 1854-27 fm.

#### R. S. HOPKINS, Forwarding and Commission Merchant.

PATENT DOCTOR, SCOTT CO.

**T**HIS advertiser would respectfully inform the citizens of Georgetown and Scott county, that having erected a new and commodious

WAREHOUSE

at Payne's Depot on the Lexington and Frankfort railroad, he is prepared to receive and ship goods to or from Georgetown, Scott county, or elsewhere. He has teams employed to transport goods to any point desired. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited; no effort will be spared by him to give general satisfaction.

Sept. 14, 1854-27 fm.

#### ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

**N**ON WEDNESDAY, the 18th of OCTOBER, 1854, at the late residence of Stratton Goff, dead, one mile north west of Winchester, between the Cunningham road, and the Paris turnpike, I will sell to the highest bidder, all the PERSONAL PROPERTY of said deceased, consisting of

**HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP,  
FARMING UTENSILS, AND  
HOUSE AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.**

Among the cattle to be sold is the celebrated young bull, Le Count, imported by the North Kentucky Importing Company, and thought by many good judges to be second to none of the importation. He is in fine health and we now believe he is proving himself a producer. There are also some

**FIFTY COWS AND HEIFERS,**

now being bred to Le Count, and consist of the improved Durham with some crosses on the old Patton stock, and for size and form cannot be surpassed in Kentucky.

**100 FINE YOUNG CATTLE!**

suitable for pickling or feeding: thirty yearling and two year old Steers and Spaid Heifers, No. 1 stock, besides Cows and Calves of the best quality.

About 30 head of Horses and Mares. The Mares have been bred the present season.

One aged Male, well broke, and four Male Colts.

A Fine Jack, aged Five years, a good breeder. Eighty Hogs feeding; 100 stock hogs; 60 wool white Sheep; and about 20 black do.

The entire Crop, consisting of Corn, Oats, Hay, &c., Farming Implements, including one Reaping Machine and one Mowing Machine, J. Ketchum's patent; one 4-horse Waggon; one 2-horse Job; one Ox Waggon, two one horse Carts; one Buggy; and Rockaway.

Also, 15 shires in the Paris and Winchester Turnpike; 3 do in the Winchester and Lexington Turnpike; and 20 shares in the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad.

One pair Mill Stones and other Mill fixtures. The sale will continue from day to day generally. Also for sale by

GEO. E. TRIMBLE.

Aug. 31, 1854-25 fm.

#### WHAT'S IN A NAME?

**S**AM. KEENE is putting forth his Tobacco, embossed with high sounding names, done up in sugar and labeled in gold.

Gentlemen, we have just received several pieces of the weed which we could very appropriately call the "Eley Elgin," the "Sam Rainey," the "Lewis Tifford," having been tested and approved by those gentlemen of acknowledged taste and tried sensibilities. As we think however, there is but little in a name, we offer the article upon its own true merits.

T. S. BARKLEY & CO.

Aug. 28, 1854.

#### SCOTT FARM FOR SALE.

**T**HE undersigned is receiving a large and well selected stock of

**Hardware, Cutlery,**

and a lot of superior double barrel SHOT GUNS. He also has on hand a general assortments of

**Tin Sheet-iron & Copper ware,**

together with a large assortment of Cooking Stoves of the best patterns, warranted to perform well.

GEO. ALLGAIER.

P. S. He has on hand a large lot of CHAIN PUMPS, and also the Cast Iron Revolving Spout Pumps, for Cisterns and Wells.

All persons indebted to me up to the 1st of January, by note or account are earnestly requested to come forward and pay up, if they wish to save costs.

Aug. 20, 1854-6 fm.

#### LOOK HERE!

**T**HE undersigned is receiving a large and well selected stock of

**Hardware, Cutlery,**

and a lot of superior double barrel SHOT GUNS. He also has on hand a general assortments of

**Tin Sheet-iron & Copper ware,**

together with a large assortment of Cooking Stoves of the best patterns, warranted to perform well.

GEO. ALLGAIER.

P. S. He has on hand a large lot of CHAIN

**PISTOLS**, and also the Cast Iron Revolving Spout Pumps, for Cisterns and Wells.

All persons indebted to me up to the 1st of

January, by note or account are earnestly requested to come forward and pay up, if they wish to save costs.

G. A. BARKLEY.

Aug. 27, 1854-20 fm.

#### LARGE CISTERN

**T**HIS property much improved and with fine patronage, is for sale at a reasonable price and on long payments. Apply to

N. JONES or J. BARKLEY.

Aug. 17, 1854-23 fm.

#### TRANSYLVANIA LAW SCHOOL.

**T**HIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN RE-ORGANIZED AND ITS TERMS EXTENDED.

THE NEXT SESSION

**W**ILL commence on the first Monday in November, and continue five months, under the following Organization.

GEORGE ROBERTSON, L. L. D. Professor of Constitutional Law, Equity, Medical Jurisprudence, and the Law of Contingency.

FRANCIS K. HUNT, Professor of the Elementary Principles of the Common Law; Criminal, Commercial and National Law.

GEORGE B. KINKEAD, Professor of the Practice of Law, including Pleading and Evidence, and the Law of Contract.

Communications may be addressed to either of the Professors.

LEXINGTON, KY., Sept. 8, 1854.

Sept. 14, 1854-27 fm.

#### AMERICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., AMSTERDAM, NEW YORK.

**T**HE undersigned agent for this well established institution continues to issue policies of insurance against loss or damage by fire, also against hazards of Marine or inland transportation at the current rates of premium charged by other responsible companies. All claims for loss under policies issued by the undersigned will be adjusted promptly, and paid by the Agent in Georgetown.

W. M. C. WHITE, Agt.

For Georgetown and Scott Co.

May 11, 1854-9 fm.

#### FORWOODS CHOLERA MEDICINE,

**T**HE best and safest medicine known for Diarrhoea and the enfeebled stage of Cholera, prepared and for sale in any quantity by

T. S. BARKLEY & CO.

June 29, 1854-16 fm.

#### TERMS OF SALE.

For the land one third will be required in hand on the 1st of March next, at which time, possession will be given; the balance in two equal annual payments; a general warrantee deed will be given upon the first payment, but a lien will be reserved to secure the deferred payments.

For the negroes and personal property credit of

**FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS** will be given on all sums over \$20, that sum and under cash in hand; notes to be executed with approved security, negotiable and payable in Bank.

The property will be sold without reserve and by bidding. In no instance will be done.

J. D. BARKLEY, BEN. F. OFFUTT.

D. J. OFFUTT.

Sept. 14, 1854-27 fm.

#### MEDICINES FOR THE PEOPLE!

Unsurpassed by any other preparation.

D. M. BENNETS

#### FAMILY REMEDIES.

Bennett's Vegetable Purifier,

A Combined Plant Extract of the most valuable roots and plants of North America.

Uniquely for cleansing the blood, removing chronic diseases, repairing shattered and broken constitutions, and curing female complaints.

It contains four times the strength of the usual preparations of Sarsaparilla, and is decidedly superior to them all as a curative agent. Price 50 cents per bottle.

Bennett's Imperial Tonic.